Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Reconnaissance Survey Final Report of

Phelps County, Nebraska prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office

by

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# INTRODUCTION



# Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State

Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff

and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas
to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans
to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

## National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties—whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects—are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

## Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

# Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State

Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the

National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance,"

Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and

sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway

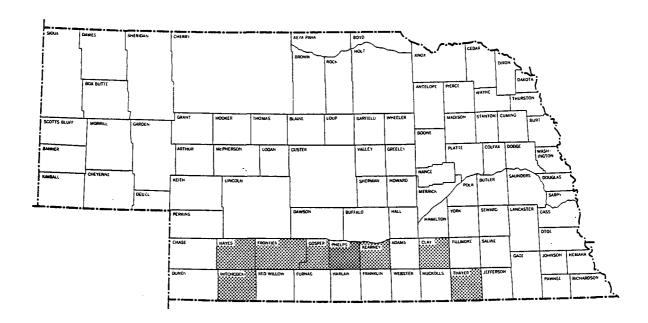
construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate

potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect

of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office 1500 R Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68501 (402) 471-4787



# Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer. Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region.

Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 106 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Phelps County Historic

Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Phelps County Reconnaissance Survey

PHELPS COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
PP00: Rural	133 (5)	555 (30)	7 (0)	167 (8)	1
PP01: Atlanta	3 (1)	6 (1)	0	0	• 0 .
PP02: Bertrand	48 (1)	72 (1)	1	1	2
PP03: Funk	8 (1)	12 (1)	0	0	0
PP04: Holdrege	273 (30)	402 (30)	0	14	0
PP05: Loomis	14	16	0	1	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1990-1991:	479 (38)	1063 (63)	7 (1)	183 (8)	3 (0)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	517	1126	8	191	3

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 216.5 square miles (138,560 acres) Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

# PHELPS COUNTY HISTORIC OVERVIEW

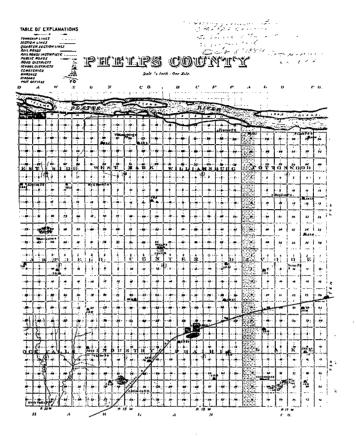


Fig. 1: Phelps County Atlas, 1885

# Physical Description

Phelps County is located in the south-central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is basically square with an irregular northern boundary that follows the meandering Platte River. The county is approximately 24 miles wide (east-west) and ranges from 23 miles long (north-south) on its western side to just over 21 miles on its eastern side. The total land area of Phelps County is 540 square miles. The overall appearance is one of rolling to somewhat hilly land, with elevations ranging from 2,200 feet to 2,500 feet.

Four types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, plains, and dissected plains. Valley land is flat land located along the Platte

River in the northern part of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-

deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess.

Plains comprise most of the remaining land in Phelps County, with the exception of the northeast and southwest corners. Dissected plains are found in the southwest. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. In the northeast is a small section of sand hills--hilly land of low to high dunes of sand, stabilized by grass cover.

The county is drained by two river systems: the Platte in the north and the Republican in the south. The Platte itself forms the northern border of the county with Plum Creek flowing into it in the far northwest corner. Several smaller tributaries drain the north-central part of the county, while Dry Creek drains the east-central portion.

Spring, Elm, and Turkey Creeks drain the southwest part of the county, flowing from north to south and eventually emptying into the Republican River. Two canals have also been constructed through Phelps County. The Phelps County Canal flows from the northwest corner southeast to the area of Funk, then east into Kearney County. The Lateral Canal enters from Gosper County on the west then splits with one branch flowing east and the other south and east toward Loomis. There are several lakes in the county, with two in the southwest designated as wildlife management areas, and one in the southeast maintained as a state special use area.

The climate in Phelps County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the south-central portion of the state is 23.7 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 77.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the south-central is 23.63 inches

(Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 10.96 inches, and the greatest was 40.73 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

# Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern one-half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western one-half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in bison hunts that required extended period of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, may have occupied sites in Phelps County. Earth lodges approximately 400 years old have been discovered and attributed to the Pawnee. The Sioux and Cheyenne, nomadic people from the western part of Nebraska, hunted in the Phelps County area.

Evidence of earlier human occupation in the area have also been uncovered. Pottery and other artifacts of the Woodland and Upper Republican Cultures have been found in many locations within the county, especially along the streams.

# History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes,

beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately, and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867, and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year of 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year of 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period, thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896, normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900's. If it survived the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kinkaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

# **County History**

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many people crossed the northern edge of present day Phelps County. These people, crossing the plains in the 1840's and 1850's, were using a route that followed the south side of the Platte River, usually called the Oregon Trail. Later, the Pony Express and stage and freight lines used the same route, with several stops located in Phelps County. In the extreme northeast corner of the county, about twelve and one-half miles from Fort Kearny, was a Pony Express

stop names "Platts" or "Platte" which was later called Craig's Stage Station. Moving westward along the emigrant trail, one would encounter McClain's and Russell's Ranch, Burtn's Seventeen Mile Station, and Garden (also known as Shakespear's or Sudenham's Ranch or Biddleman's Ranch). Finally, in the northwest corner of the county was Plum Creek Station. The level land of the Platte Valey also provided an ideal corridor for the transcontinental telegraph lines and railroad, both built in the 1860's.

In 1860 the Nebraska territorial legislature defined a large county named Kearney, which included present day Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, and Phelps. Settlement progressed in the region and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad plans for routes along the south side of the Platte River boded well for the area.

To protect the large variety and numbers of people using what has been called the Great Platte River Road, in 1864 the United States government stationed soldiers at Plum Creek near the point where the creek flows into the Platte. Indian activity was great that year and in August a wagon train was attacked near the station. This was called the Plum Creek Massacre and was followed by a series of raids along the trail and eastward along the Little Blue Valley.

In 1872 the county suffered another blow when the railroad decided to move its line to the north side of the Platte River. Despite this economic set back, the area had enough people and resources to organize, and Phelps county was established in 1873. Williamsburg, located in the north-central part of the county just south of the river, was named the county seat. The southern part of the county also began to develop with the founding of Rock Falls just north of the county line. Here a large rock was used as a bridge allowing many pioneers' and freighters' wagons to cross Spring Creek.

Entrepreneurs Victor Rylander and Leander Hallgren had and impact on the early development of Phelps County when, in 1876, they selected a square in the exact center of

the county on which to build their Emigrant House. Soon after, they had the town surveyed, platted, and named Phelps Center. In 1879 it won the county seat away from Williamsburg. The county grew during the last years of the 1870's with the establishment of a post office at Sacramento and the falls at Rock Falls developing into a resort area.

Although the main line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad had crossed to the north side of the Platte east of Phelps County, the company had many branch lines in southern Nebraska. In the early 1880's many meetings were held in the thriving town of Phelps Center to negotiate for a rail line through the community. In 1883 the railroad made their decision: the line would run through a point seven miles southeast of Phelps Center. While many of the town's citizens were bitter, most made the best of a bad situation by packing up their homes and businesses and moving them to the new town of Holdrege, which the rail lines reached in December of 1883. At the same time another branch line was planned through the southwest part of the county and the town of Atlanta was platted.

By 1885 the Burlington was building the High Line thrugh the northern part of the county, platting Bertrand along the way and adding Loomis as a siding between it and Holdrege. In 1886 the Polly Line from Holdrege to Blue Hill was begun, passing north of Sacramento. The place on the rail line soon took the name of the declining town just to the south. The railroad also influenced the growth of Holdrege in 1887, although indirectly. A rumor began circulating that the machine shops for the entire western railroad network were to be located at Holdrege. This set off a land boom with the prices of town lots and adjacent farm land skyrocketing.



Fig. 2: Historic view looking west on East Avenue, Holdrege, Nebraska (circa 1900). (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Phelps County survived the depression of the 1890's in better shape than many, gaining population during the decade and reaching its largest population ever in 1900. Farmers, who had favored broom corn and flax in the 1880's and 1890's, experimented with winter wheat and alfalfa which had been introduced in the late 1890's. In 1903, 1904, and 1905 Phelps County led all Nebraska counties in the production of wheat. Most of the county communities also prospered in the new century. Bond issues were put on the ballots of most towns for a variety of improvements, including light plants, water works, schools, and libraries. Many telephones were also put in place, with the county total reaching 1,500 by 1907. In 1903 Holdrege, already home to one of Nebraska's five Junior Normal Schools, bid for the State Normal School, but lost to its rival, Kearney. In 1909 Peterson's Summer Resort on the Platte River joined Rock Falls as a tourist spot for the people of the county.

The second decade of the century saw continued prosperity, but not without a few obstacles. The world-wide influenza epidemic hit Phelps county hard, with Hodrege closing

many of its public buildings in 1918. The following year a coal strike in the eastern United States forced homes and especially businesses to curtail their use of electricity.

In the early years of the twenties, life looked bright for most county residents.

Holdrege had a critical housing shortage that was met by a flurry of building and paving.

Twenty-two miles of the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway (later the Denver- Lincoln-Detroit)

was graveled through the county in 1924. However, rainfall in 1920 was 3 inches below

normal and six inches below in 1921 and 1922. Many of the farmers who had changed their

primary crop from corn to wheat during the first two decades of the twentieth-century

suffered dramatically from the low rainfall and the drop in wheat prices after World War I.

Agriculture stabilized somewhat in the last part of the decade with farm sizes increasing

and a shift from cattle and hogs to dairy cattle and chickens. Although wheat was popular,

corn was still the number one crop. Overall population however, which had been slowly

dropping since the turn-of-the century, declined even more rapidly during the twenties.

Shortly after the stock market crash of 1929, banks began closing in Phelps County.

During 1930 most towns that had supported two banks found themselves with only one.

Between 1929 and 1935, Phelps County endured the devastating effects of the Great

Depression. By the mid-1930's some recovery had begun. The first paved road in the county was completed between Funk and Holdrege. The Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1935, approved the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District (Tri-County Project), and work was begun in the county in 1936, building dams and canals to supply power and water for agriculture. A WPA sewing center was also in full operation in 1936, and the farmers brought in a respectable wheat crop, despite their designation as a drought area.

One negative aspect of the year was a major fire in the town of Funk. Signs of progress continued in 1937 with the arrival of rural electrification and major efforts to plant shelter belts. The first water flowed into the Tri-county canal in 1938, providing much

needed irrigation water for farmers. Unfortunately, the county, which had ten banks in operation in 1921, reported only two banks still in business in 1938.

The advent of the second World War brought a renewel of hopes for prosperity. In 1943 work was begun on a prisoner-of-war camp north of Atlanta, with the first POW's arriving the following year. The prisoners helped the farmers of the region work their land during their one-and-one-half year stay. (Upon their arrival from Europe there were already requests for 7,000 hours of labor on file). In February of 1946, most of the prisoners were sent to France to aid in reconstruction. In August the camp buildings were sold and any that remained were auctioned the next year.

Land and housing were crucial issues during the middle years of the 1940's. A land boom started in 1944 with large amounts of urban and rural land being transferred. And while the number of farms decreased, the size of farms was increasing. In Holdrege, it was estimated that 200 families needed housing. New homes were built and trailers were moved in from Hastings. In 1948 land for the Sacramento Wild Life Area was set aside in the southeast corner of the county.

As a new decade approached, Phelps county felt the pressure exerted by changing transportation. A bad winter in 1949 had left parts of the county without train service for four to six weeks. In 1950 passenger service was discontinued on the High Line and within the next few years all rail service from Holdrege was suspended on the Polly Line.

Recent years have witnessed a return of prosperity to the county. During the 1960's Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District moved its offices from Hastings to Holdrege. Successful new businesses opened and a new Phelps County Memorial Hospital was constructed. Farmers made extensive use of well irrigation, resulting in successful agricultural activities, with corn and alfalfa the primary crops. By 1984, county

population, which had been slowly increasing since 1940, reached its highest point since 1910.

# County Towns

Atlanta, located in the southwest part of Phelps County one mile north of the county line, was platted in 1883 as part of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad's expansion plans. The following year rail lines arrived in the town, but for the next fifteen years growth was slow. After the turn of the century many people visited Atlanta at least once a year, for it was the home of the Farmer's Institute, an agricultural celebration conducted under the auspices of the University of Nebraska from 1904-1954. During these early years many community improvements were also made, including the addition of electric lights and a water works in 1905. In 1920 Atlanta reached its peak population of 258 people. During the 1930's many residents moved out of the town and out of the surrounding rural areas. During World War II a prisoner-of-war camp was established one mile north of town. While this brought much attention and additional farm labor to the area, it did not significantly help the economy of the town. Following the war, the camp buildings were removed, with only utility related structures still extant. Railroad abandonment and the town's location seven miles from Holdrege, the county seat, have contributed to continual decline of Atlanta in the second half of the twentieth-century. By 1980 its population had dropped to 102.

Settlers, many of them German and Swedish, first arrived in the area that was to become <u>Bertrand</u> in 1879. The location is near the Gosper County line and is on the "divide" between the Platte and Republican Rivers. The town was not officially platted until 1884 when the Lincoln Land Company, a representative of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, laid out the towns along the railroad's "High Line" route in the northern

part of Phelps County. In 1886 a fire on Good Friday destroyed much of the residential area in the new town, as well as the blacksmith's shop and grain elevator. Enduring the adversity, Bertrand built a new school in 1888 and hosted the first county fair in 1894. Bertrand benefited from its location on the railroad and grew prosperously in the early twentieth-century, reaching population of 697 by 1920.



Fig. 3: Historic birds-eye view of Bertrand, Nebraska, (circa 1915). (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Following the setbacks of the Depression and the loss of the Farmers Elevator to fire in 1932, Bertrand continued to grow slowly. In 1951 a medical clinic opened and in the 1960's a swimming pool was constructed. The town's 1980 population of 775 was the largest decennial population ever recorded.

<u>Funk</u>, unlike many southern Nebraska towns, was established several years after the railroad had been built through the county. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad had built its line through the eastern part of Phelps County in 1883. Funk's town site was purchased and the first building constructed in 1887. Soon after, the railroad shipped in a building to serve as a depot.

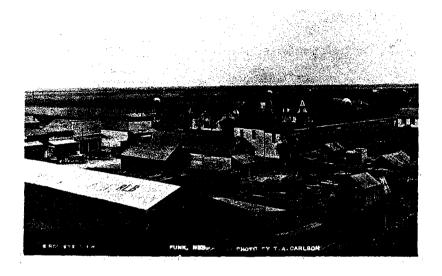


Fig. 4: Historic Birds-eye view of Funk, Nebraska, (circa 1900).

(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Most growth in the town occurred after 1900, although numerous fires hindered development. Several were recorded between 1912 and 1915, together destroying much of the town's business district. In 1936, a devasting fire left only the elevator, garage, general store and post office standing. By 1940 the town was primarily a retirement village. A resurgence took place, however, in the 1950's with the construction of a new school, an elevator, several new homes, and sewer system. The town's population, which stood at 147 in 1920, had grown to 189 by 1980.

The first town in the center of Phelps County was Phelps Center, seven miles northwest of present day Holdrege. The birth of Holdrege and subsequent death of Phelps Center is an example of the tremendous power the railroad exerted on developing Great Plains towns. In 1883, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad made the decision to route their line through a cornfield southeast of Phelps Center, by-passing the thriving community.

Beginning in October, 132 buildings were erected in a 60 day period on the site to be named Holdrege. On Christmas Day the rails were completed into the new town. The following year

rails reached the town of Oxford and provided Holdrege with shipping connections to markets in Denver, Omaha, and Chicago. In 1884 Hodrege also won the county seat from Phelps Center. This loss, coupled with the fact that many merchants had abandoned Phelps Center and moved to Holdrege, sealed the fate of the older community.



Fig. 5: Historic birds-eye view, Holdrege, Nebraska (circa 1890). (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The new town was not without problems. In 1887 a fire destroyed seven buildings. The next year, however, a city hall was built and a municipal light plant and water works were granted licenses. After the depression years of the 1890's, a building boon took place in the early 1900's. A new library was built in 1906 in Holdrege for the use of the entire county, an ice plant was established in 1908, a new courthouse and depot in 1911, a post office in 1912, a city auditorium in 1916, and some street paving in 1918. The town's population had grown to 3,108 by 1920 and the town itself continued to build during the following decade. A city park was designed in 1921 and the old elementary school, built in 1890, was replaced in 1922. Following World War II, the city experienced a large population growth, with two new grade schools being built and new housing in the northwest part of

town. The 1905 high school was replaced in 1958 to accommodate the young population. During the 1960's new businesses selected Holdrege for their plants, including Artistic Woven Labels and Becton-Dickinson. Although Holdrege's population officially peaked in 1970 at 5,635, the city remained a major service center for the region and had lost only eleven residents in the 1980 population county (5,624).

The first settlers in the area around <u>Loomis</u> arrived in 1876. The town itself, like many others in the county, was laid out by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1885. The following year a post office was established, as well as a bank and the Swedish Evangelical Free Church. A depot was built in 1887 (demolished in 1970), a flour mill in 1889, and a three-story hotel in 1890.

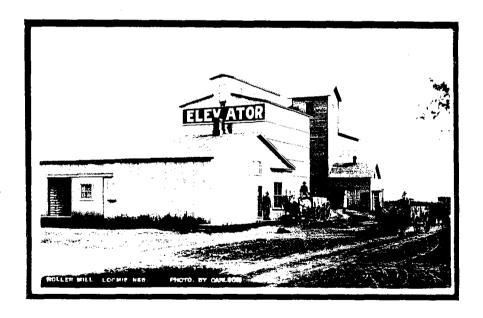


Fig. 6: Roller Mill and Elevator, Loomis, Nebraska, (circa 1900) (Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Many buildings, both commercial and residential, constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century were built of brick from the Loomis Brickyard located east of town.

After the turn of the century, Loomis, like many other communities, began making community improvements. In 1912 a system of street cisterns was put in to serve merchants and to

provide fire protection. However, in 1914, a fire destroyed the west side of Commercial Street. Most of the buildings had been frame, and were replaced with brick structures.

Loomis saw a great deal of activity during the war years. In 1942 a new city auditorium was built on Commercial Street. The town was also the headquarters for potato raising and grading operations. The Osborn Potato Company (also known as the Potato Dump) contracted with local farmers to grow potatoes which were brought into Loomis for washing, grading, and shipping. Following the peak season on 1946, the plant was closed. In the following decades town activity declined due to an aging population, school closings and consolidations, and its proximity to Holdrege. Loomis's population was at its peak, however, in 1980 at 447, up from 238 in 1920.

# Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Haydon: 1884-C1920; north-central

Holcomb: 1896-C1920; central

Phelps Center: 1876-C1890; central. Emigrant House was established here for Swedish

immigrants. The town was the second county seat, from 1879 to 1884, but was bypassed by the railroad in 1883. Many businesses then moved south to

the railroad and Holdrege.

Rock Falls: 1873-C1900; southwest. Began as a town, ended as picnic and recreation spot.

Sacramento: C1879-C1920; southeast. "new" Sacramento (2 miles north of "old")

1886-C1920s, on the Polly Line

Williamsburg: 1873-C1920; north-central. the first county seat, it lost election to

Phelps Center in 1879

Westmark: 1880-C1920; northeast

#### Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. While only one rural community has been identified by name in Phelps County, many may have been unnamed or were never recorded.

Moses Hill was located three miles northeast of Loomis. The pond there was the focal point for the community and was used for skating in winter.

# Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Phelps

County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see Table 1). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880's. The county was fortunate enough not to experience significant out migration in the dry 1890's, although growth was small, as would be expected. The decennial year with the largest population was 1900, with declines occurring every subsequent decennial year until 1940. The population numbers have been slowly increasing ever since, with only a short backward slide in the 1960's.

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign-born persons in Phelps County were Swedish, accounting for twenty-four percent of the total population.

Some of these people had emigrated to Nebraska directly from Sweden, but many had also lived in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana before moving to the state. As might be expected from the large number of people, the Swedes were found in most parts of the county. This was evidenced by the large number of Swedish churches (primarily Lutheran and Evangelical

Free). While the percentage of Swedish foreign-born declined over the subsequent decades, in 1920 the county still recorded almost fourteen percent of its population as Swedish.

The Germans were a distant second in numbers of foreign-born. Recent censuses indicate smaller numbers of people who claim to be of foreign stock, but in 1970 the Swedes still represented nine percent and the Germans three percent of the total population.

Table 1: Phelps County Population

1880	2,447
1890	9,869
1900	10,772
1910	10,451
1920	9,900
1930	9,261
1940	8,452
1950	9,048
1960	9,800
1970	9,553
1980	9,769
1984	10,118

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# A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Phelps County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Phelps County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in addition to resources already listed. Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Phelps County. Those properties already listed in the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

# Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of a deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The reconnaissance survey of Phelps County recorded eighteen (18) Religion properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance survey. Four of the properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO and assigned NEHBS numbers. Of the eighteen properties, four (4) are included in the Preliminary Inventory as eligible for NRHP listing with

another five (5) potentially eligible. The following table outlines basic data regarding the eighteen properties surveyed in Phelps County relating to the context of Religion. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-029

Bertrand

**DATE:** C1887

COMMON NAME: Church & Parsonage HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00) PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

Parsonage (02.4.3)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved church complex containing one-and-one-half story frame parsonage adjacent to a frame T-shaped church building. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the Settlement and Expansion period in Nebraska, (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-143 Holdrege

**DATE:** 1921

RESOURCE NAME: Bethel Lutheran Church HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Included in the Inventory as a noteworthy example of large masonry church facilities built by prosperous congregations during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska (1920-1929). Despite compromising historic integrity, the later north and east additions are good examples of "sympathetic" design.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-018 Holdrege

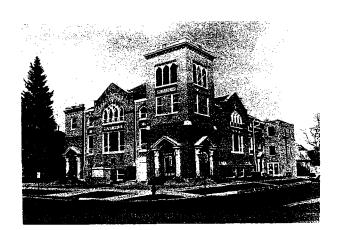
**DATE:** C1920

RESOURCE NAME: First M.E. Church HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Eligible

Despite a circa 1952 east addition, this brick church is potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in the community of Holdrege and as an example of church facilities built during the Period of Urban Emphasis in Nebraska Methodist Episcopal church history, (1900-1938).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-174 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1927

RESOURCE NAME: St. Elizabeth Episcopal Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.08.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved brick church with corner belltower entry. Potentially significant as a noteworthy example of large masonry church buildings constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth period in Nebraska (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-172 Holdrege

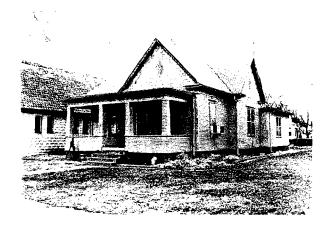
**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Parsonage

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Parsonage (02.4.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story frame house believed to be a parsonage for the adjacent church building previously surveyed by the NESHPO (see PP04-025 below). Original religious affiliation unknown.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-025 Holdrege

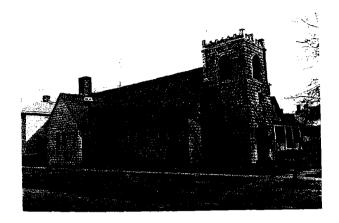
**DATE:** 1887

COMMON NAME: Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

**DOE:** Potentially Eligible

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1987, this hall-type church building is a locally significant example of church buildings constructed during the end of the Settlement and Expansion period in Holdrege (1867-1890). Also important for early use of cement-block construction.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-087 Rural

**DATE: C1885** 

RESOURCE NAME: Industry Cemetery HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00) PROPERTY TYPE: Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Rural cemetery dominated by an iron entrance gate and grave markers. Contributes to the study of religious property types in Phelps County. Possible associations with the former Atlanta prisoner-of-war camp located nearby.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-010 Bertrand

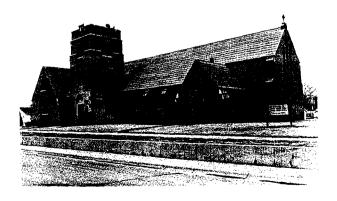
**DATE:** 1948

RESOURCE NAME: St. Paul's Evan. Luth. Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03) PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large brick church building exhibiting Tudor Revival stylistic influence. Potentially significant as a noteworthy example of church building during post World War II growth in Bertrand.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-001 Rural

**DATE:** C1929

RESOURCE NAME: Adullam Lutheran Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.01)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

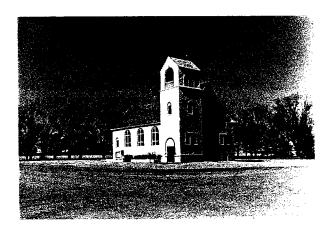
Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this stucco

church building was designed by

swedish immigrant architect Olaf Z. Cervin and

is significant for associations with Swedish-

American settlement in the region.



# Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Phelps County Historic Buildings Survey identified six (6) Government buildings that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Three properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO including the Phelps County Courthouse (PP04-013) which was recently listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of county courthouses in Nebraska. Pertinent information regarding the six Government properties is outlined in the table on the following page.

NEHBS DATE		COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTRIBUTING		PROPERTY	DOE	
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
2222222		=======================================	.==========	=======	=====	======	=====	# <b>==</b> =====	======
PP00-082	1923	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.3	P
*PP04-012	1939	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	Ε
*PP04-013	1911	PHELPS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
PP00-018	C1927	COUNTY ROAD SHELTER BELT	04.06	0	0	1	0	08.2.5	С
*PP04-001	1912	HOLDREGE POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.1.6	P
PP00-085	1943-1945	FORMER ATLANTA P.O.W. CAMP	04.07	0	1	2	0	04.4.1.0	С

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-013

Holdrege

DATE: 1910-1911

RESOURCE NAME: Pheips County Courthouse HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.03) PROPERTY TYPE: Courthouse (04.1.7)

DOE: National Register 1989

First of ten Nebraska county courthouses designed by architect William Gernandt.

Excellent example of the property type County

Citadel with Beaux Arts stylistic influence.



NEHB\$ NUMBER: PP04-012

Holdrege

**DATE:** 1939

RESOURCE NAME: City Hall

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: City Hall (04.1.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Constructed in 1939 from designs by Omaha architect John Latenzer, this civic building is an excellent example of the progressive Moderne Style dominant during the 1930s.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-082 Rural

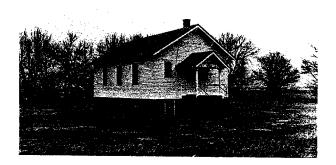
**DATE:** 1923

RESOURCE NAME: Anderson Township Hail HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Township Hall (04.1.5.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story frame township hall building with raised brick foundation. Potentially significant as a locally rare property type and as a noteworthy example of early twentieth-century local government in the rural environs of east-central Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-001 Holdrege

**DATE:** 1912

RESOURCE NAME: Holdrege Post Office HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.06) PROPERTY TYPE: Post Office (04.1.6)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Excellent example of Renaissance Revival architecture--a popular style for public buildings during the City Beautiful Movement of the early twentieth-century. Retains original integrity despite recent replacement of the windows.



# Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County identified four (4) education related properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance survey. Included among the four buildings is the previously recorded Carnegie-Phelps County Library in Holdrege. One (1) of these buildings was considered eligible for National Register listing. The Education properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01), High School Education (H.C.: 06.01.04), and Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska (H.C.: 06.02.01.01). The following table outlines the four Education properties identified in the Phelps County survey.

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTRI	BUTING	ì	PROPERTY DO	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
2002223			======================================	=====	=====	======	:====	/=====================================	======
PP04-062	C1924	LINCOLN SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	Ε
PP00-017	1933	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	С
PP04-242	C1923	HOLDREGE HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	С
*PP04-028	1907	CARNEGIE-PHELPS COUNTY LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	С

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-062 Holdrege

**DATE**: C1924

RESOURCE NAME: Lincoln School HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01) PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.03)

DOE: Eligible

Two-story brick school important as a locally noteworthy example of the "Modern" type school building constructed throughout larger Central Plains communities during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska.



#### Historic Context: Diversion

The context of diversion encompasses any activity which relaxes and amuses. Considerations include recreation and entertainment; sport and travel; participating and spectating. A broad range of properties fall under this context from cultural centers and theaters to nightclubs and taverns.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County identified a total of six (6) Diversion properties--including three previously surveyed--which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the six surveyed properties, the Bertrand City Park (PP02-036) has been judged eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This park, with its WPA sonotorium, is associated with the subcontexts of Recreation Areas in the Central Plains (H.C.: 07.06.03.05), Entertainment (H.C.: 07.07), and Federal Government: Relief Programs (H.C.: 04.06). Pertinent data on the recorded Diversion properties in Phelps County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	3	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
***************************************									
PP04-261	1920	CITY PARK	07.06.03.05	3	0	5	0	07.5.1	С
PP04-251	C1950	ABAN. TOWER DRIVE-IN THEATER	07.07	2	0	3	0	07.1.6	С
*PP04-014	C1948	SUN THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	С
*PP04-016	1916	HOLDREGE AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	С
PP02-036	1941	CITY PARK W/SONOTORIUM	07.07, 04.06	1	1	0	2	07.5.2	E
*PP04-005	C1892	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/OPERA HSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	С

Typically, the number of Diversion related properties documented in a reconnaissance survey are relatively low. This is attributed to the fact that, unlike houses or commercial buildings, a community of smaller population only required one or two entertainment related buildings. These were most commonly theaters, opera houses or bars. Compounding the infrequent survey of these buildings is the fact that often times they occupied the

second floor of a two-story "Main Street" commercial building thus disguising their dual function to the uninformed surveyor.

NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-036

Bertrand

**DATE:** 1941

**COMMON NAME:** City Park w/Sonotorium HISTORIC CONTEXT: Entertainment (07.07.04.06)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bandstand (07.5.2)

DOE: Eligible

Rubble-stone sonotorium with concession and restrooms located behind the stage. Significant as a rare property type and for associations with the Works Progress Administration relief program.



## Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock.

Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Phelps County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Phelps County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 122 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County. These 122 properties accounted for 569 contributing buildings. Of the 122 agriculture related properties in the Phelps County database, five (5) have been judged eligible for National Register listing with an additional twenty-five (25) considered

potentially eligible for listing. These judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. A surprisingly low number of rural properties surveyed in Phelps County consisted of abandoned farms or farmhouses. Abandoned properties accounted for only eight percent (8.2%) of all Agriculture properties recorded in Phelps County. This low figure runs counter to an average abandoned rate of one-third for agricultural resources in other surveyed counties of Nebraska. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1880 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, implement sheds, and barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05), and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.06). These farming types were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Phelps County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Historic Context Reports have been written for both of these regions and were used extensively by the survey team in the identification and evaluation of eligible properties. For a complete discussion of these farming types please refer to Nebraska Cultural Resource Plan, NEHSPO, 1989.

## Agriculture Preliminary Inventory

NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-083 Rural

**DATE:** C1914

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Circa 1914 farmstead comprised of four contributing buildings but dominated by the large two-story frame house. Deemed significant as a well-preserved example of farms established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Central Plains agriculture.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-065 Rural

DATE: C1882; 1914

RESOURCE NAME: J.W. Street Sod House HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

Sod (11.4.3:1)

DOE: Eligible

Two sod houses with cement stucco sheathing considered significant for contributions to the study of sod construction and for associations with initial permanent settlement in Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-004 Rural

**DATE: 1886** 

RESOURCE NAME: Matson Farmstead w/Sod House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

Sod (11.4.3:1)

DOE: Eligible

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this two-room sod house with frame additions is significant for associations with Swedish-American culture in Phelps County and as a contributor to the multiple property study of sod construction in Nebraska.



Rural

**DATE:** C1909

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Early twentieth-century farm comprised of ten contributing buildings and structures. Important for potential association with Swedish-American Culture in Phelps County and as an example of farm buildings constructed during the 1900-1919 Beginning of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-047

Rural

**DATE: C1907** 

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Modest turn-of-the-century farm comprised of four contributing buildings including a shingle-sided frame barn. Significant for possible association with Swedish-American settlement in rural Phelps County during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-012

Rural

**DATE:** C1917

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite abandonment, this property reflects the

scale and character of farm buildings

constructed during the 1900-1919 Beginning of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity

period in Central Plains farming.



Rural

**DATE:** C1923

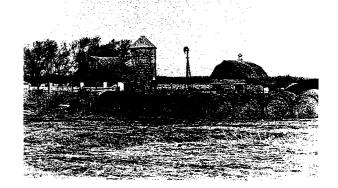
COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Ten contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice in the Central Plains region during the Beginning of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity period (1900-1919). Large frame house indicative of the Four-square house type with Prairie style influence.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-026

Rural

**DATE:** C1905

**COMMON NAME:** Former Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large frame barn with vertical board siding significant for possible associations with Swedish-American design influence. Contributes in the study of barns--a rapidly disappearing

property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-033

Rural

**DATE:** C1910

COMMON NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large frame barn with gambrel roof and sidegable wall dormer. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of barn

types in Phelps County.



Rural

**DATE:** C1915

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Circa 1915 farmstead dominated by the large two-story frame house. Due to difficulties in reconnaissance observation, this property was included in the Inventory as a future research property.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-068

Rural

**DATE:** C1910

**COMMON NAME: Farm** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Circa 1905 farmstead comprised of five contributing buildings including a one-and-one-half story frame house and large frame barn with shingle siding. Deemed significant as a well-preserved example of farms established during the era of scientific development and economic prosperity in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-070

Rural

**DATE:** C1907

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Early twentieth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory as a representative collection of buildings

associated with Central Plains Cash Grain and

Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-086 Rural

**DATE:** C1895

COMMON NAME: House on Abandoned Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Deemed noteworthy solely for the frame house with wrap-around porch, internal chimneys, and rear wing. Retains a high degree of historic integrity and is an important rural resource in

Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-091 Rural

DATE: C1889; C1922 COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Northern Phelps County farm containing eleven contributing buildings including a circa 1889

Hall-and-Parlor type house. Potentially

important as an example of farms established

during the period of Agricultural Land

Expansion and later enlarged during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-005 Rural

**DATE:** 1916

RESOURCE NAME: Brenstrom Farm HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Determined significant by the NESHPO in 1987 for association with Swedish-American settlement in Phelps County. Further significant for the collection of farm buildings linked to the economic prosperity and scientific development in Phelps County farming history.



Rural

DATE: C1885; C1905

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm **HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Eight contributing buildings, including two frame houses, noteworthy for associations with Swedish-American settlement in Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-037

Rural

**DATE:** C1900

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite difficulties in reconnaissance

survey observation, this circa 1900 frame house with mansard roof may contribute to the multiple-property study of Swedish-American settlement in the Central Plains region. Four

additional buildings increase significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-044

Rural

**DATE:** C1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Significant primarily for the large frame barn with central gable wall-dormer. Possibly

associated with the study of Swedish-American

settlement in Phelps County.



Rural

**DATE:** C1915

COMMON NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

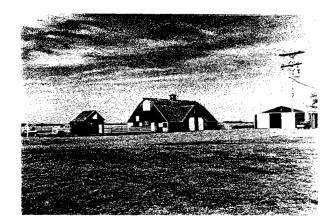
**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Exceptional frame livestock/hay barn deemed significant for possible associations with Swedish-American culture in central Phelps County and as a noteworthy example of a rapidly

disappearing property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-059

Rural

**DATE:** C1910

COMMON NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Broad frame barn with shallow-pitch gambrel roof. Significant in the study of Nebraska barn types and as a potential contributor to the study of Swedish-American settlement in

Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-061

Rural

DATE: C1887; C1909 COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming. Possibly associated with Swedish-American settlement.



Rural

**DATE:** C1900

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved frame house purportedly built by Swedish-Americans during the turn-of-thecentury. Located on a non-contributing farm, this building is significant only for possible association with ethnic settlement in Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-069

Rural

**DATE:** C1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Ten contributing buildings including a wellpreserved frame house and shingle-sided granary/crib. Considered significant primarily for possible association with early twentiethcentury Swedish-American building in Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-073

Rural

**DATE:** C1912

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Included in the Inventory as a potential contributor to the multiple property study of Swedish-American buildings in Phelps County. Seven contributing buildings reflect farm building during the economic prosperity and initial scientific development period in Central Plains agriculture.



Rural

DATE: C1887; C1900

**COMMON NAME:** Abandoned Farm HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Abandoned farmstead containing Second Empire style brick house and large shingle-sided frame

research property related to Swedish-American

barn. Potentially significant as a future

settlement in the Central Plains region.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-107

Rural

**DATE:** C1900

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Turn-of-the-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and for portayal of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-121

Rural

**DATE: C1900** 

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Included in the Inventory for possible association with Danish or Swedish-American culture based on "courtyard" arrangement of buildings.



Rural

**DATE:** C1900

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite difficulties in reconnaissance observation, this farm was considered important for potential contribution to a multiple property study of Swedish-American buildings in south-central Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-135

Rural

**DATE:** C1900

COMMON NAME: Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Included in the Inventory primarily for the one-and-one-half story frame house with steep gable wall-dormer over a central entry. Potentially significant as a contributor to the study of Swedish-American settlement in rural Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP00-138

Rural

**DATE:** C1900

RESOURCE NAME: Larson Farm

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Agriculture (08.05)

**Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)** 

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Turn-of-the-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and for portayal of farm types founded during the end of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



#### Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County identified eleven (11) Commerce properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition, eight (8) other Commerce propeties were previously surveyed by NESHPO. Pertinent information regarding the nineteen Commerce properties surveyed in Phelps County is outlined in the following table. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTRIBUTING		PROPERTY	DOE	
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
========		***********************		=====	=====	======	=====	- <b></b>	=====
PP02-025	C1917	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
PP02-043	C1888	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
PP03-002	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
PP04-136	C1924	FORMER AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	С
PP04-137	C1926	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
PP04-278	C1910	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	С
PP04-279	C1902	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP01-001	C1938	THE WIGWAM SOUVENIR STAND	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.4.3	Р
*PP04-004	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-006	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-008	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-009	1927	SAM SCHROCK BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-010	C1925	HOTEL DALE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
*PP04-011	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	Р
PP02-026	1908	1.0.0.F. HALL/COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	С
PP04-035	C1947	AA MOTEL	12.02.05, 13.03	7	0	0	0	12.3.2	С
PP04-260	C1947	TOWER MOTEL	12.02.05, 13.03	5	0	1	0	12.3.2	С
PP04-275	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	С
*PP04-015	C1920	AUTOMOBILE SHOWROOM	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	С

Among the nineteen total properties, four (4) were judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Commerce properties surveyed relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the Central Plains region (H.C.:12.02.05), Association (H.C.: 05.02), and Road Transportation (H.C.: 13.03).

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-010 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1925

RESOURCE NAME: Hotel Dale

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Six-story brick building indicative of 1920's hotel architecture in the larger rural communities of Nebraska. The Hotel Dale building has served as an important anchor in the Holdrege central business district and is a visual land mark to travelers along the former O-L-D/D-L-D highway later renamed

the Roosevelt Highway/U.S. Highway #6.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-011 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1890

COMMON NAME: Commercial Building HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story brick building with decorative metal window hoods, cast-iron columns and original recessed central entry. Despite alteration to the transom, this building is noteworthy for its role in the development of commerce in Holdrege during the late nineteenth-century.



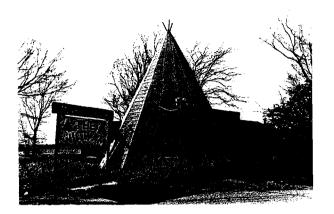
NEHBS NUMBER: PP01-001 Atlanta

**DATE:** C1938

RESOURCE NAME: The Wigwam Souvenir Stand HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05) PROPERTY TYPE: Ducks/Exotic (12.4.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Built for Boyd McClara who owned and operated numerous souvenir stands along U.S Highways #6 and #30 up through the 1960's. Excellent Nebraska example of exotic roadside commercial architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-043 Bertrand

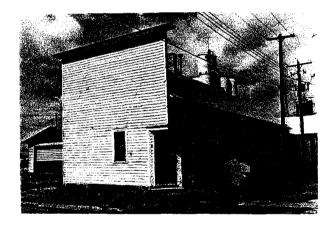
**DATE: C1888** 

**COMMON NAME:** Former Commercial Building HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story frame store indicative of the false-front building type and significant for its role in retail commerce during the period of Settlement and Expansion in Phelps County.



# <u>Historic Context</u>: Transportation

The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related property types such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Phelps County identified two (2) properties relating to the context of Transportation which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey.

In addition to these two properties, three (3) depot buildings were previously surveyed by the NESHPO as part of the Historic Nebraska Depot Survey, (Burlington Northern Depots: PP04-002, PP02-001, and PP03-001). Among the five total Transportation related properties in the Phelps County database, one (1) has been judged eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The surveyed properties relate to the sub-context of support service facilities for Burlington Rail Transportation (H.C.: 13.04.02). Because the primary emphasis of the support service facilities is the generation of income, certain properties (i.e. gas stations, motels) can be cross-referenced to the context of commerce. Pertinent information regarding the surveyed Transportation properties is outlined in the following table. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	ISTORIC		BUTING	ì	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
*PP04-002	C1887	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.03.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	Ε
PP04-254	C1890	FORMER ROUNDHOUSE	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.8	С
PP04-274	C1900	FREIGHT WAREHOUSE	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	С
*PP02-001	C1890	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	С
*PP03-001	C1885	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	С

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-002 Holdrege

**DATE:** 1911

**COMMON NAME:** Burlington Northern Depot HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)

DOE: Eligible

Exceptional brick depot previously recognized by the NESHPO during a statewide survey of Nebraska depots. Retains a high degree of historic integrity and is a significant resource related to early twentieth-century rail transportation in the Central Plains region.



#### Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Phelps County found seven (7) properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria (including two previously surveyed). Among the seven total properties, five (5) have been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The seven properties recorded represent a good cross-section of sub-contexts within the Services topic. These sub-contexts consist of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01.),

Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04.), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920) (H.C.: 15.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.		IBUTIN		PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=======	=======================================			=====	=====	=====	=====		**====
PP02-049	1917	PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	1	0	04.2.2,	Р
PP05-014	C1916	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	С
*PP04-007	1919	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
*PP04-029	C1922	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
*PP04-003	1889	BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
PP04-277	C1905	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	С
PP05-004	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	Р

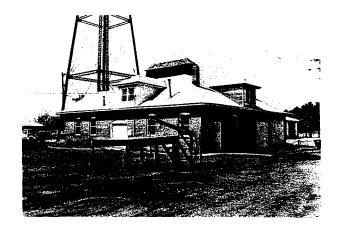
NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-049 Bertrand

**DATE:** 1917

COMMON NAME: Public Utility Building HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.01) PROPERTY TYPE: Fire Station (04.2.2) Water Tower (15.5.2)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Brick city water/firehouse building with frame hose drying shaft and steel frame watertower. Important to the study of public utility buildings in Phelps County and as a good example of a rare property type.



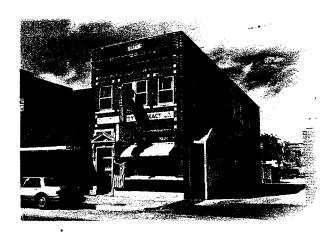
NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-007 Holdrege

**DATE:** 1919

COMMON NAME: Professional Building HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.04) PROPERTY TYPE: Office (15.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story brick building with pedimented entry and original exterior canopy stairs. Considered a significant example of professional service buildings constructed during the end of the Development and Growth period in Phelps County (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-029 Holdrege DATE: C1922 COMMON NAME: Professional Building

COMMON NAME: Professional Building HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.04) PROPERTY TYPE: Office (15.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story brick building with raised basement, lower level entry and bracketed pent roof. Important for association with professional services in Holdrege and as a resource retaining a high degree of historic integrity.



Holdrege

DATE: 1889

COMMON NAME: Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Services (15.05.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alterations, this two-story stone bank with corner entry is important for contributions made to the context of Early Nebraska Banking: Toward Growth and Regulation (1863-1889). Important contributor to the historic character of Holdrege's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP05-004

Loomis

**DATE:** C1910

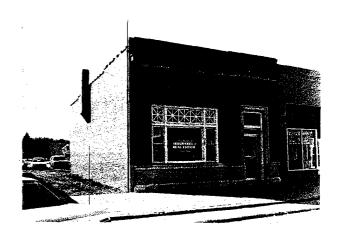
**COMMON NAME:** Former Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Modest brick building (purportedly serving as bank facility) constructed during the end of "Main Street" banking in Phelps County. Further significance possible through association with early twentieth-century professional Services in Phelps County.



#### Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

The survey of Phelps County recorded 329 Settlement properties that met the criteria for reconnaissance level documentation. This is the largest number of associated properties among the historic contexts recorded in Phelps County. Of the 517 total properties documented in Phelps County, 63.6% are primarily associated with the context of Settlement. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Phelps County. However, ten (10) properties were judged eligible and forty-one (41) potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The retention of historic integrity that these 329 properties displayed was quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house-whether in an urban or a rural setting--is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) of Phelps County was no exception: 435 houses were documented, or 39% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex; variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such a log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who

patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two-room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

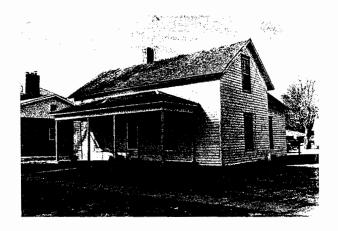
Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

#### Phelps County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic single family dwellings. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Phelps County survey are represented by 117 different types in 435 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 117 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 117 individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 117 different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 435 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, four types account for 29% of all recorded houses. Furthermore, 68% of all Phelps County houses fit into one of only four dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the most numerically significant house types documented in Phelps County.









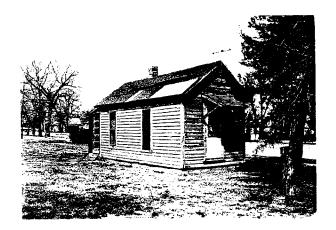
# Family #1

This family, composed of sixteen various types, represents 20% of all Phelps County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the broad dimension of the core facing the street.

Of the sixteen combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.35 (5.3%), and S.17 (3.9%).



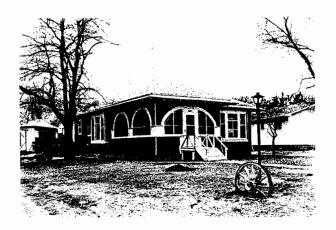






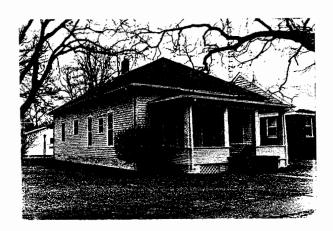
Family #2

This family, composed of eighteen various types, represents 18.6% of all Phelps County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the longitudinal orientation (versus the latitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the eighteen different combinations comprising this family S.36 appears most frequently (8.5%).







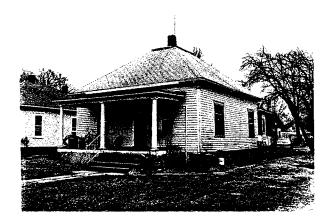


# Family #3

This family, composed of thirteen various types, represents 17.2% of all Phelps County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the thirteen combinations comprising this family, S.45 appears most frequently (8.5%).









# Family #4

This family, composed of eight various types, represents 12.2% of all Phelps County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the eight combinations comprising this family S.83 appeared most frequently (6.7%).

## Settlement Prelimnary Inventory: Eligible Properties

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-050

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Modest one-story frame house chosen as a largely unaltered representative of house building during the Development and Growth period in Holdrege (1890-1920). Contributes to the historic character of the built

to the historic character of the built

environment.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-080

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1895

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

One-and-one-half story frame house with pedimented window hoods, fishscale shingle siding and corner eastlake porch. Potentially significant as a noteworthy example of houses constructed during the beginning of the Development and Growth period in Holdrege.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-118

Holdrege

**DATE: C1919** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Prominent two-story frame house with wood shingle siding, hip dormers and south wing. Represents home building during the prosperous final years of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska. Contributes to potential residential Historic District in Holdrege (See Future Recommendations).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-120 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1895

**COMMON NAME:** House

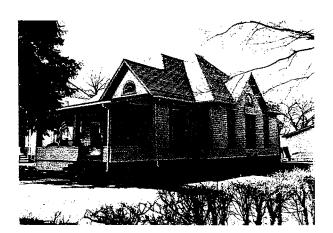
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Turn-of-the-century frame house with porch and wall gable dormers. Indicative of ambitious house building during the start of the Development and Growth Period in Holdrege

(1890-1920). Contributor to potential historic district in north-central Holdrege.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-121 Holdrege

**DATE: C1895** 

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Impressive one-and-one-half story frame house retaining a high degree of historic integrity. Important for possible association with persons of local significance and for contributions to a suggested historic district study (see Rec-

ommendations For Future Work).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-123

}

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1914

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Neo-classical Revival house exemplifies ambitious home building in Holdrege during the prosperous years of the Development and Growth period (1890-1920). Contributes to possible historic district study (See Recommendations For Future Work).



Holdrege

Loomis

**DATE: C1902** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Large two-story frame house significant as a well-preserved example of the Free Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne style houses. Further significance possible for association with persons of local signif-

icance.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP05-003

**DATE: C1900** 

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved frame house with double-porch entry on asymmetrical east facade. Dual building forms suggests two phases of construction or the adjoining of seperate structures through relocation. Significant as a well-preserved contributor to Settlement properties in Phelps County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-019

Bertrand

**DATE: C1917** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Large two-story brick and stucco house significant as an example of the bungalow house style popularized during the Spurious Economic Growth period of the 1920's (see Topical Listing:

NESHPO 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-031 Bertrand

**DATE:** C1924

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Eligible

Impressive two-story stucco house important for exceptional Prairie Style detailing. Both house and garage retain a high degree of historic integrity and are major contributors to

the context of Settlement in Bertrand.



#### Settlement Inventory: Potentially Eligible Properties

The following Settlement properties have been judged "potentially eligible" for National register listing. This differentiates these buildings from those considered "eligible" for NRHP nomination (illustrated above). Settlement buildings labeled "potentially eligible" may lack the significance or complete historic integrity necessary for NRHP listing. However, these properties still serve as valuable resources in the study of Great Plains architecture. Through analyses conducted during previous NEHBS projects, "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings have been associated with reoccurring themes of significance. Rather than reiterate common statements of significance for all forty-two "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings, an outline of the significant characteristics shared by these buildings has been included below.

## Common Areas of Significance for Potentially Eligible Settlement Properties

- 1. Association with persons of local significance.
- 2. Significant examples of popular house styles.
- 3. Retention of a large degree of historic integrity.
- 4. Native-material construction techniques.

5. Association with ethnic cultures.

6. Unique massing characteristics or finish details.

7. Contributions to the historic character of communities.

8. Relationship to one or more periods of local historic importance.

NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-055

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1948

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-063

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1899

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-079

Holdrege

**DATE: C1895** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE: C1896** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-092

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1917

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-115

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1901

**COMMON NAME:** House

COMMON NAME. HOUSE

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE: C1911** 

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHB\$ NUMBER: PP04-122

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1907

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-124

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1931

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE:** C1903

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-128

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1897

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-129

Holdrege

**DATE: C1895** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE: C1898** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-132

Holdrege

**DATE: C1905** 

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-147

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1920

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-184

Holdrege

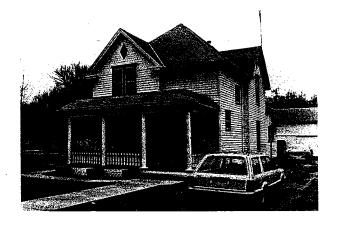
**DATE:** C1895

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-215

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE:** C1910

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-220

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1938

**COMMON NAME:** Apartments

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Apartment Bldg. (16.5.5)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHB\$ NUMBER: PP04-228

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1892

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE:** C1891

RESOURCE NAME: Erickson House HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-240

04-240 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1920

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-241

Holdrege

**DATE:** C1920

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-259 Holdrege

**DATE: C1920** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-293

-293 Holdrege

**DATE: 1900** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-017 Holdrege

**DATE: C1903** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-019 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1895

**COMMON NAME: House** 

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-020 Holdrege

**DATE: C1910** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP04-021 Holdrege

**DATE:** C1887

**COMMON NAME:** House

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:** Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Holdrege

**DATE:** C1893

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP05-005

Loomis

**DATE: C1887** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP05-012

Loomis

**DATE:** C1901

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Bertrand

**DATE: C1908** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-016

Bertrand

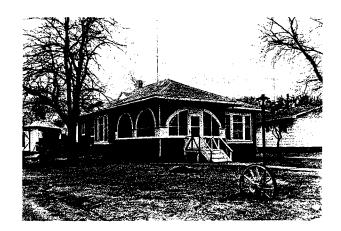
**DATE: C1916** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-022

Bertrand

**DATE:** C1926

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



Bertrand

**DATE:** C1889

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-030

Bertrand

**DATE: C1902** 

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-035

Bertrand

**DATE:** C1920

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



NEHBS NUMBER: PP02-048 Bertrand

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP03-004 Funk

**DATE:** C1887

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: PP03-006 Funk

**DATE:** C1900

**COMMON NAME:** House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)



#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers.

These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts. The purpose of the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of potential historic significance within Phelps County.

Throughout the duration of the Phelps County survey, random observations were recorded regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. These recommendations include National Register nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 26-78), suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential Multiple Property projects.

#### Potential Historic Context Reports

Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.05.) and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.06.) were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Phelps County. These context reports were developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as vital references in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the reports does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Phelps County Agriculture database contains approximately 569 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that an analysis of property types related to Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production

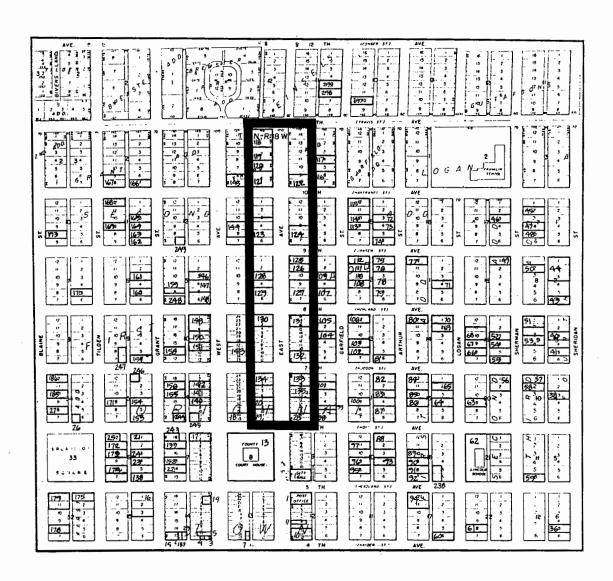
and Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production be integrated into the existing reports.

The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Phelps County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant group to settle in Phelps County were the Swedish-Americans (H.C.: 18.04.04.).

In addition, two Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Thayer County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 35-46) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 53-78).

## Holdrege Residential Historic District

The final recommendation for future work concerns a proposal for a residential Historic District in Holdrege. The proposed Holdrege Historic District is situated in the central part of the community in a portion of the original town plat of 1883. The boundaries of the proposed district are considered preliminary, but basically consist of a five block strip from Sixth Street north to Eleventh Street and from the alley between West and East Avenues to the alley between East Avenue and Garfield Street (see Map on page 81). Twenty-one contributing properties recorded by the survey of Holdrege are located within the proposed boundaries. In its current definition, the boundaries of the district should be viewed as preliminary suggestions. Further research on the historic properties within this area could alter the proposed boundaries.



# Preliminary Boundaries of Proposed Holdrege Residential Historic District

The proposed district contains a representative collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses in various architectural styles. The neighborhood is located within the original town plat of 1883 yet very few of the house from the 1870's and 1880's remain. It is comprised largely of houses constructed during the periods of Development and Growth (1890-1920) and Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Holdrege.

These dwellings represent both vernacular and high style architecture and are significant for their association with leaders in commerce, law, medicine, and civic development in Holdrege. Future research on the proposed district should be undertaken not only to communicate the historical and architectural significance of the houses in the district, but also as a means of encouraging the preservation of the entire historic built of Holdrege.

Historic buildings, often destroyed under the guise of progress, can generate significant economics to a community. Rehabilitating historic buildings in central business districts can boost not only local economies and tourism, but civic pride among local residents as well. Likewise, the rehabilitation of historic residential districts can help revitalize older neighborhoods and emphasize the importance of our local historic resources.

Inventory	of Properties	in the	Proposed	Holdrege	Hesidential	Historic	District
PP04_010			DD04 120			DD04 10	2

•		
PP04-020	PP04-130	PP04-123
PP04-028	PP04-131	PP04-124
PP04-118	PP04-132	PP04-125
PP04-119	PP04-133	PP04-126
PP04-120	PP04-134	PP04-127
PP04-121	PP04-135	PP04-128

## Conclusion





It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past

while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDIX 1: Phelps County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

PP00: PHELPS COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER	25122222222	NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
*PP00-001	C1929	ADULLAM LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.01, 18.04	1	0	4	0	02.1.4	P
*PP00-002	C1903	JOHN HOLEN FARMSTEAD	08.05	10	0	2	0	08.1	С
*PP00-003	1889-1925	CHRISTIAN HOME EV. FREE CHURCH	02.00, 18.04.04	4	0	0	0	15.7.1	С
*PP00-004	1886	MATSON FARMSTEAD W/SOD HOUSE	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1, 11	E
*PP00-005	1916	BRENSTROM FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	10	0	2	0	08.1	Р
PP00-006	C1900	IMMANUEL CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	С
PP00-007	C1864, 1931	PLUM CREEK PIONEER CEMETERY	02.00, 03.13	0	1	5	0	02.3.1,	С
PP00-008	C1906	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-009	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-010	C1919	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-011	C1906	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-012	C1917	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	4	0	08.1	P
PP00-013	C1880	FORMER HOUSE	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-014	C1914,C1950	FARM	08.05	3	0	3	0	08.1	С
PP00-015	C1911	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-016	C1923	FARM	08.05	5	0	5	0	08.1	Р
PP00-017	1933	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	С
PP00-018	C1927	COUNTY ROAD SHELTER BELT	04.06	0	0	1	0	08.2.5	С
PP00-019	C1887,C1970	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-020	C1907	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-021	C1911,C1947	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-022	C1908	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	. 2	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-023	C1885,C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	3	0	08.1	Р
PP00-024	C1900	HOUSE	08.05, 18.04.04	. 1	0	1	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-025	C1905	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	. 5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-026	C1905	FORMER FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	Р
PP00-027	C1912	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	. 1	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-028	C1910	HOLEN FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PP00-029	C1900,C1970	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-030	C1909	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-031	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-032	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-033	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	Р
PP00-034	C1908	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-035	C1906	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-036	C1909	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	3	0	08.1	Ε
PP00-037	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	Р
PP00-038	C1907	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-039	C1914	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	¥ 5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-040	C1888,C1947		08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-041		FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	c ·

NEHBS -	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
_	=======================================								
	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-043		FARM	08.05	2	0	3	0	08.1	C
PP00-044	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0 '	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-045		FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-046		FARM	08.05	2	0	2	0	08.1	C -
PP00-047		FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	3	0	08.1	E
PP00-048	1896	MOSES HILL CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PP00-049		FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	4	0	08.1	C
PP00-050		FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-051		BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		0	0	0	08.1.02	Р
PP00-052		FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-053	C1910	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-054	C1910	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-055	•	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	_	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-056	C1914	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-057	C1905	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-058	C1924	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-059	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
PP00-060	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1 .	0	08.1	С
PP00-061	C1887,C1909	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	Ρ
PP00-062	C1908	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-063	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-064	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-065	C1882, 1914	JAMES WESLEY STREET SOD HOUSE	08.05, 16.05	4	4 0	2	0	16.5.1,	E
PP00-066	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PP00-067	C1900	WILLIAMSBURG U.M. CEMETERY	02.06.07	2	1	1	0	02.3.1	С
PP00-068	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	3	0	08.1	P
PP00-069	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-070	C1907	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-071	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-072	C1880,C1914	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-073	C1912	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	Р
PP00-074	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PP00-075	C1900	FARM	08.05	16	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-076	C1924	FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-077	C1905	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-078	C1905	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-079	C1914	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-080	C1890	MAGILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	С
PP00-081	C1909	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-082		ANDERSON TOWNSHIP HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.3	P
PP00-083		FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	E
PP00-084		FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	c
PP00-085		FORMER ATLANTA P.O.W. CAMP	04.07	0	1	2	0	04.4.1.0	c
PP00-086		ABANDONED FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-087		INDUSTRY CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	Р
PP00-088		FARM	08.06	7	0	1	1	08.1	c
	01701	i const	30.00	•	J	•	•	00.1	C

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	1BUT I N	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
		**********************		======	=====	*****	=====		
PP00-089	C1887	KUHN HOUSE (RELOCATED)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-090	C1927	PONY EXPRESS MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2	C
PP00-091	C1889	FARM	08.05		0	1	0	08.1	P
PP00-092	C1917	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-093	C1890,C1905	FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-094	C1922	FIELD OUTBUILDINGS	08.06	1	0	3	0	10.7.2	С
PP00-095	C1910	FARM	08.06	8	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-096	C1922	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-097	C1908	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-098	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-099	C1912	FARM W/NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PP00-100	C1907	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-101	C1908	FARM	08.05	1	0	3	0	08.1	С
PP00-102	C1880, 1929	BETHEL LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01, 18.04		1	1	0	02.3.1,	С
PP00-103	C1887	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-104	C1887,C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	3	0	08.1	P
PP00-105	C1890,C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-106	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-107	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	3	0	08.1	Р
PP00-108	C1883	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-109	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-110	C1900	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-111	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-112		FARM	08.05	9	0	5	0	08.1	С
PP00-113	C1888	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04		0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-114	C1890,C1960	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-115	C1889	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	1 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-116		FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-117		FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-118	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	С
PP00-119		ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-120	•	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-121		FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	0	0	08.1	Р
PP00-122		FARM	08.05	10	0	3	0	08.1	C
PP00-123	C1919	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-124	C1890	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-125	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-126	C1907	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	С
PP00-127	C1909	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-128	c1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	С
PP00-129	C1885	FARM	08.05		7 0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-130	C1908	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-131	C1890	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
PP00-132	c1900	FARM	08.05		3 0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-133	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4 3	0	0	0	08.1	Р
PP00-134		FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	С
PP00-135	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4 9	0	1	0	08.1	Р
PP00-136	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	С
PP00-137	c1879,c1910	FRIDHEM CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
PP00-138	C1900	LARSON FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4 6	0	1	0	08.1	Р

PPO1: ATLANTA, PHELPS COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
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*PP01-001	C1938	THE WIGWAM SOUVENIR STAND	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.4.3	. Р
PP01-002	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP01-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP01-004	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С

PP02: BERTRAND, PHELPS COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*)

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME -	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
32222222				======			=====	**********	:====
*PP02-001	C1890	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 (	С
PP02-002	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-004	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-005	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP02-006	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP02-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP02-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-010	1948	ST. PAUL'S U.A.C. CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
PP02-011	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.05	P
PP02-012	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-014	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-015	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-016	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-017	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-018	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-019	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PP02-020	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-021	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-022	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-023	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-024	C1889	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-025	C1917	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
PP02-026	1908	I.O.O.F. HALL/COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.05, 05.02	. 1	0	0	0	12.1.2	С
PP02-027	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-028	C1886	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-029	C1887	CHURCH & PARSONAGE	02.00	2	0	0	0	02.1.4,	Ε
PP02-030	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-031	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PP02-032	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP02-033	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
		··		•	-	-	-		•

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
PP02-034	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP02-035	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-036	1941	CITY PARK W/SONOTORIUM	07.07, 04.06	1	1	0	2	07.5.2	Ε
PP02-037	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-038	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-039	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-040	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-041	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-042	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-043	C1888	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
PP02-044	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-045	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-046	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP02-047	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP02-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP02-049	1917	PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	1 .	0	04.2.2,	P

PPO3: FUNK, PHELPS COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*).

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
				======	=====	=====	=====	========	=====
*PP03-001	C1885	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	С
PP03-002	C1904	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
PP03-003	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP03-004	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP03-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP03-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP03-007	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP03-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP03-009	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С

PP04: HOLDREGE, PHELPS COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (\*).

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.		TYPE	
*PP04-001	1912	HOLDREGE POST OFFICE	04.06	====# <b>=</b> ==== 1	0	<b>-</b>	- <b></b> 0	04.1.6	P
*PP04-002	C1887	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.03.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
*PP04-003	1889	BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	Р
*PP04-004	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-005	C1892	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/OPERA HSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	С
*PP04-006	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-007	1919	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	Р

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	G	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.		STRU.		TYPE	<del>-</del>
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*PP04-008	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-009	1927	SAM SCHROCK BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	С
*PP04-010	C1925	HOTEL DALE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
*PP04-011	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
*PP04-012	1939	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	E
*PP04-013	1911	PHELPS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*PP04-014	C1948	SUN THEATER	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.5	С
*PP04-015	C1920	AUTOMOBILE SHOWROOM	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	С
*PP04-016	1916	HOLDREGE AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	С
*PP04-017	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PP04-018	C1920	FIRST M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*PP04-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PP04-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PP04-021	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 .	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PP04-022	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
*PP04-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
*PP04-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
*PP04-025	1887	CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	Р
*PP04-026	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
*PP04-027	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*PP04-028	1907	CARNEGIE-PHELPS COUNTY LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	С
*PP04-029	C1922	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
*PP04-229	C1891	ERICKSON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-030	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-031	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-034	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-035	C1947	AA MOTEL	12.02.05, 13.03	7	0	0	0	12.3.2	С
PP04-036	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-038	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-039	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-040	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-041	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-042	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-045	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-046	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-047	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-049	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-050	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PP04-051	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-052	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-053	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-054	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTI	NG	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU	. OBJ.	TYPE	
======================================			44 05	-4======	=====	=====	======	44.5.4	
PP04-055	C1948	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-056	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ç
PP04-057	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-058	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-059	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-061	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-062	C1924	LINCOLN SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	E
PP04-063	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-064	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-065	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-066	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-067	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-068	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-069	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-070	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-071	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-072	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-073	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-074	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-075	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-076	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-077	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-078	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-079	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-080	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ε
PP04-081	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-082	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-083	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-084	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-085	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-086	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-087	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-088	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-089	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-090	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-091	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	. 0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-092			16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-093		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-093			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-094 PP04-095			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
									C
PP04-096		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-097			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-098		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-099			16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.5	С
PP04-100	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC		CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER			CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
======= PP04-101	c1905	:=====================================	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	===== C
PP04-102	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0		0	16.5.1	C
PP04-103	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	=	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-104	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-105	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-106	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-107	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-108	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-109	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-110	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-111	C1927	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-112	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-113	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-114	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-115	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-116	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-117	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-118	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ε
PP04-119	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-120	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PP04-121	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ε
PP04-122	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-123	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	Ε
PP04-124	C1931	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	₽
PP04-125	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-126	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-127	C1903	HOUSE .	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-128	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-129	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-130	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-131	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-132	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-133	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-134	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-135			16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-136		FORMER AUTO DEALERSHIP	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.9	С
PP04-137			12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
PP04-138	-		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-139			16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-140			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-141			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-142			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-143		BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
PP04-144			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-145			16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-146			16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-147			16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-148			16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-149	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ε

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	B1 5.0		IBUTIN	_	PROPERTY	DOE
NUMBER =======		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.		STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
======= PP04-150	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	 1	0	0	 0	16.5.1	 C
PP04-151	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-152	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-153	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-154	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-155	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-156	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-157	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	. 2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-158	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-159	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-159	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-161				•	_	_	-		C
	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-162	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-163	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-164	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-165	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-166	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-167	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-168	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-169	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-170	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-171	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-172	C1900	PARSONAGE	02.00	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-173	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-174	C1930	ST. ELIZABETH EPISCOPAL CHURC	H 02.08.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	Ē
PP04-175	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-176	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-177	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-178	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	٥
PP04-179	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-180	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-181	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-182	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-183	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-184	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	F
PP04-185	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-186	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-187	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-188	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-189	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-190	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-191	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	Ō	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-192	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-193	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ì
PP04-194	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	,
PP04-195	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-196	C1946	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
	C1946	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0		16.5.1	(
PP04-197							0		

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC		CONTR	IBUTIN	PROPERTY	DOE	
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
	.,======			=======	:=====	=====	=====		-====
P04-199	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-200	C1947	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-201	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-202	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-203	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-204	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-205	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-206	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-207	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-208	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-209	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-210	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-211	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-212	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-213	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-214	C1930	CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	С
P04-215	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
P04-216	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
P04-217	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-218	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-219	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-220	C1938	APARTMENTS	16.05	8	0	0	0	16.5.5	Р
P04-221	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-222	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-223	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-224	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-225	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	° o	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-226	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-227	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-228	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP04-230	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-231	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-232	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-233	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-234	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-235	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 -	16.5.1	С
PP04-236	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-237	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-238	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-239	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-240	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	F
PP04-241	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP04-242	C1923	HOLDREGE HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	
PP04-243	C1914	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	c
PP04-244	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-245	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	0
PP04-246		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC			IBUTIN		PROPERTY	DC
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
*******	:=======		=======================================	=====	=====	=====	=====		##=#:
P04-247	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-248	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-249	C1935	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-250	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1.	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ċ
P04-251	C1950	ABAN. TOWER DRIVE-IN THEATER	07.07	2	0	3	0	07.1.6	С
P04-252	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-253	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-254	C1890	FORMER ROUNDHOUSE	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.8	C
P04-255	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-256	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-257	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-258	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-259	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
P04-260	C1947	TOWER MOTEL	12.02.05, 13.03	35	0	1	0	12.3.2	С
P04-261	1920	CITY PARK	07.06.03.05	3	0	5	0	07.5.1	С
P04-262	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-263	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
P04-264	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-265	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-266	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-267	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
P04-268	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
P04-269	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
P04-270	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
P04-271	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-272	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
PP04-273	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	c
P04-274	C1900	FREIGHT WAREHOUSE	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	c
PP04-275	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05, 13.0	3 1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	(
PP04-276	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-277	C1905	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	
PP04-278	C1910	FORMER HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	c
PP04-279	C1902	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
PP04-280	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-281	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-282	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-283	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	1
PP04-284	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-285	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	·
PP04-286	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-287	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Ċ
PP04-288	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-289	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-290	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-291	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
PP04-292	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	(
PP04-293	1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	,

NEHBS DATE NUMBER		COMMON/RESOURCE		HISTORIC CONTEXT		DG. SI		PROPERTY J. TYPE	DOE	
PP04-2	294	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-2		C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-2	296	C1909	APARTMENT BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	С
PP04-2	297	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-2	298	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-2	299	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-3	300	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP04-3	301	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-	302	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP04-	303	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С

# PP05: LOOMIS, PHELPS COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC CONTRIBUTING		PROPERTY	DOE			
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
=======	=======			======	=====	=====	=====	=========	======
PP05-001	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-002	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PP05-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PP05-004	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
PP05-005	C1887	HOUSE .	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	Р
PP05-006	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-007	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-008	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-010	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-012	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PP05-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	С
PP05-014	C1916	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	С

### **GLOSSARY**

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

#### Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

#### Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

# County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

#### Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

# Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

### Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

## **GLOSSARY**

## Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

#### Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

#### Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

# Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

### Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

### Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

## Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

# Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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